

AP US History Final Exam review notes (1st Semester)

- Jamestown
- John Winthrop—Arbella Sermon “City upon a hill”
- Indentured servants
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Mass. Bay
- Great Awakening
- Causes of tension:
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Stamp Act (1765)
 - Navigation Acts—mercantilism
 - Sugar Act (1764)
- Boston Tea Party
 - Tea Act (1773)
 - British reaction = Coercive/Intolerable Acts
- Revolutionary War
 - John Locke
 - Dec. of Ind.
 - TJ
 - What did it do?
 - Natural rights
 - Appealed to sympathies of English people
 - Criticized Coercive/Intolerable Acts (Quebec Act (1774))
 - Accused King George III of tyranny
 - Problems for soldiers:
 - Poor weapons, insufficient arms/ammo
 - Paid in depreciated currency
 - Poorly fed/clothed
 - Left families behind, worried about their safety
 - Saratoga—turning point b/c French convinced to help US
 - Yorktown—final battle
 - Treaty of Paris
- Articles of Confederation
 - Weaknesses
 - No power to tax
 - No judiciary or executive
 - No authority over interstate commerce
 - Couldn't prevent states from printing their own money
 - NW Ordinances
 - Settlement and admission of new states
 - Shay's Rebellion (1787)—farmers in western Mass. upset about debt
- Constitutional Convention
 - 3/5 Comp.
 - NJ Plan
 - VA Plan
 - CN/Great Comp.
 - Equal rep. in Senate (upper house)
 - Prop. Rep. in HOR (lower house)

- 1 rep./30,000 inhabitants
 - All tax bills must originate in HOR
- Electoral College
 - Insulate presidency from popular will
- No direct election of Senators, only HOR
- Feds v. Anti-Feds
- Republican Motherhood
- Tecumseh and Tenkswatawa
- Washington Administration
 - Jay's Treaty
 - Farewell Address
 - Hamilton v. TJ
 - Federalist Party v. Jeffersonian-Republican Party
 - Strong v. weak federal govt. (state's rights)
 - Loose v. strict construction
 - Merchants v. yeoman farmers
 - Cities v. rural America
 - Britain v. France
 - National bank
- Adams Administration
 - XYZ Affair
 - Alien and Sedition Acts
 - VA + KY Resolutions
- Jefferson Administration
 - LA Purchase
 - Barbary War
 - Embargo Act 1803
- Madison Administration
 - War of 1812
- Monroe Administration
 - Monroe Doctrine
 - Europeans stay out of W. Hemisphere
 - MO Comp.
 - ME + MO
 - 36 30 line
- JQ Adams Administration
 - Election of 1824—corrupt bargain
- Jackson Administration
 - Common man
 - Indian removal
 - Worcester v. Georgia
 - Tariff of Abominations (1828)
 - Nullification Crisis
 - John C. Calhoun, SC
 - Use of veto
 - Bank war
 - Pet banks

- Led to expansion of credit and speculation
 - Panic of 1837
 - Opposition to annexation of Texas b/c fear of sectional issues (slavery)
 - Van Buren Administration
 - Panic of 1837
 - Whigs v. Jacksonian Democrats
 - Whigs supported Clay's American System
 - Economic progress + self-sufficiency
 - Protective tariff, internal improvements
 - Lowell system factories—manufacturing
 - Young, unmarried women
 - Age of Reform
 - Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton + Lucretia Mott
 - Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions based on Dec. of Ind.
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Lincoln Administration
 - Republican Party—opposed to extension of slavery
 - Transcendentalists
 - Individualistic, connection to nature, divinity in nature, emotional nature of God
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - Individualism, self-reliance, dissent, nonconformity
 - Events leading up to Civil War:
 - MO Comp.
 - Nullification crisis
 - Nat Turner's rebellion
 - Texas Annexation
 - Mexican-American War
 - Wilmot Proviso
 - Prohibition of slavery in lands acquired from Mexico
 - Manifest Destiny
 - William Lloyd Garrison—*The Liberator*
 - Immediate, uncompensated emancipation
 - Underground railroad
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Popular sovereignty
 - Bleeding Kansas
 - Bleeding Sumner
 - Dred Scott decision

- John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
 - Election of 1860
 - Secession of SC
 - Fort Sumter, SC
- Civil War
 - Fearful of British recognition of CSA/intervention
 - Antietam
 - Kept Europeans (Britain/France) out of war
 - Europeans saw advantages in divided union
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - Lincoln fearful of losing support of border states
 - 13, 14, 15th Amendments (F, C, V)
- Reconstruction
 - Black codes
 - Sharecropping, crop lien system
 - Ended 1877 by compromise giving Hayes presidency
- Dawes Act (1887)
- Gilded Age
 - Social Darwinism
 - Robber barons v. captains of industry
 - Carnegie (steel)
 - Rockefeller (oil)
 - JP Morgan (finance)
 - Social Gospel
 - Old v. New immigrants
 - Nativism
 - Supreme Court supported big business
 - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - Unions—AFL (Samuel Gompers), Knights of Labor
 - Populism (William Jennings Bryan)
 - Silver standard
 - Machine politics
 - Boss Tweed
 - Booker T. Washington v. WEB DuBois
- Supreme Court cases
 - Marbury v. Madison (1803)
 - McCulloch v. MD (1819)
 - Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
 - Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)
 - Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley